2018 CERTIFICATION 2019 MAY -1 AM !!: 25

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

OKatoma Water Association, Inc.

| | | Public Water System Na | ame | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | (| 0640009 & 064009S | | |
| | | List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Syst | ems included in this CCR | |
| a Cor must | sumer Confidence be mailed or delive st. Make sure yo a copy of the CC | ting Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community e Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Dependent to the customers, published in a newspaper of the follow the proper procedures when distributing the transfer of the MSDH. Please check | of local circulation, or provide the CCR. You must email, all boxes that apply. | led to the customers upon fax (but not preferred) or |
| | Customers were | e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of | | bill or other) |
| | | ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach cop | y of advertisement) | |
| | | ☑ On water bills (Attach copy of bill) | | |
| | | ☐ Email message (Email the message to the | e address below) | |
| | | ☐ Other | | |
| | Date(s) custo | mers were informed: 4 /25 /2019 | / /2019 / | / /2019 |
| | CCR was distr | ributed by U.S. Postal Service or other dire | ect delivery. Must specify | |
| | Date Mailed/ | Distributed:/_/ | | |
| | | buted by Email (Email MSDH a copy) | Date Emailed:/ | |
| | | ☐ As a URL | | _(Provide Direct URL) |
| | | ☐ As an attachment | | |
| | | ☐ As text within the body of the email mess | sage | |
| | CCR was publi | shed in local newspaper. (Attach copy of publi | ished CCR <u>or</u> proof of pul | blication) |
| | Name of Nev | vspaper: | | |
| | Date Publish | ed:// | | 8 |
| | | ed in public places. (Attach list of locations) | Date Posted: | / / 2019 |
| | CCR was poste | ed on a publicly accessible internet site at the fo | ollowing address: | |
| 90 | www |).Okatoma water myruralwater.com | Iwater-quality-repor- | (Provide Direct URL) |
| I here above and c | | e CCR has been distributed to the customers of this istribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further stent with the water quality monitoring data provided blic Water Supply | to the PWS officials by the M | iciuded in this cert is true |
| _ ` | Down | Khy | 4.25.19 | |
| Nam | e/Title (Board Pre | Mayor Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.) | . 4 | Date |
| | | | | |

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

OF CEIVED- WATER SUPPLY

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Repoil 9 MAY - | AM II: 25 Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

| PWS ID# | | | LTS | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| Radioactiv | _ | 0040 | _ | 122 | 1 | No Donne | Ť | nCi/l | r | 0 | | | 15 | Erosion of natural |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------|-----|---|----------------|--|----|-------|--------|---------|---|--|
| 5. Gross Alpha | N | 2018 | | 2.2 | | No Range | | pCi/L | | | | | | deposits |
| 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 | N | 2018 | | 1.2 2.2 | | .88 – 1.2 .94 – 2.2 | | pCi/L | | 0 | | | 5 | Erosion of natura deposits |
| Inorganic (| Contan | ninant | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2016* | | .047 | | .027047 | | ppm | | 2 | | (| Discharge of di discharge from erosion of natu | metal refineries; |
| 17. Lead , | N | 2014/1 | 6* | 0 | | 0 | | ppb | | 0 | AL=1 | ! | Corrosion of ho systems, erosid deposits | ousehold plumbing on of natural |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2018 | | 6.02 | | 2.6 - 6.02 | | ppm | | 10 | 1 | 1 | | tilizer use; leaching ks, sewage; erosio sits |
| Disinfectio | n By-P | roduc | ts | | | | 2 | | | | | | * | |
| B1. HAA5 | N | 2016* | 2 | 8 | No | Range | ppb | | 0 | | 60 | | -Product of drir | nking water |
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2016* | 1. | 16 | No | Range | ppb | | 0 | | 80 | Ву | -product of drin orination. | king water |
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1 | | .6. | - 1.4 | mg/l | | 0 | MDF | RL = 4 | Wa | ater additive us | ed to control |
| | | | | Leve | | TEST R | | | MC | ne l | MCI | | Likely Source | of Contamination |
| PWS ID # | 064002 Violation Y/N | | | Leve Detect | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment | MC | CLG | MCL | | | of Contamination |
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Da Colle | cted | Detect | | Range of Dete | ects or les | Unit Measure | MC | CLG | MCL | | | of Contamination |
| Contaminant Radioactiv | Violation Y/N | Da Colle | cted | Detect | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin | ects or les | Unit Measure | MC | CLG 0 | MCL | | | Erosion of natura |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 | Violation Y/N | Da Colle | cted | 2.1 | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/AC | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment | MC | | MCL | | Likely Source | of Contamination Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura deposits |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 | Violation Y/N Te Cont: | Da Colle amina 2018 2018 | nts | Detect | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/ACI | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment | MC | 0 | MCL | | Likely Source | Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 Inorganic | Violation Y/N Te Cont: | Da Colle amina 2018 2018 | nts | 2.1 | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/ACI | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment | MC | 0 | MCL | | Likely Source 15 5 | Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura deposits drilling wastes; n metal refineries; |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 Inorganic | Violation Y/N e Contain N N Contain | Da Colle amina 2018 2018 | nts | 2.1 .24 0 | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/ACI | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment pCi/L | MC | 0 0 | | | Likely Source 15 5 Discharge of discharge fror erosion of nat Discharge fro | Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura deposits drilling wastes; n metal refineries; ural deposits |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 Radium 228 Inorganic 10. Barium | Violation Y/N e Contain N Contain | Da Colle amina 2018 2018 1010 2017 | nts | 2.1 .24 0 | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/ACI | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment pCi/L pCi/L | MC | 0 0 | | 2 | Likely Source 15 Discharge of discharge from erosion of nath Discharge from mills; erosion Erosion of nath additive which | Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura deposits drilling wastes; m metal refineries; ural deposits m steel and pulp of natural deposits tural deposits; waten promotes strong ge from fertilizer |
| Radioactiv 5. Gross Alpha 6. Radium 226 | Violation Y/N Te Contain N N N | Da Colle amina 2018 2018 2017 | nnts | 2.1 .24 0 | | Range of Dete # of Samp Exceedin MCL/ACI No Range No Range | ects or les | Unit Measure -ment pCi/L pCi/L ppm | MC | 0 0 | | 2 000 4 | Likely Source 15 Discharge of discharge fror erosion of nat Discharge fromills; erosion Erosion erosion of nat additive which teeth; dischar and aluminum | Erosion of natura deposits Erosion of natura deposits drilling wastes; m metal refineries; ural deposits m steel and pulp of natural deposits; water promotes strong ge from fertilizer n factories |

ppm

10

Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants

2018

.00219

No Range

N

76. Xylenes

| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|------|---|-----------|------|---|----------|---|
| Chlorine | N | 2018 | 1 | .6 – 1.70 | mg/l | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

**** Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.6 ppm to 6.02 ppm during 2018. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period s of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

 $^{^{**}}$ Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.3 mg/l.

| ACCOUNT NO. 081257200 | SERVICE FROM | SERVICE TO |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| SERVICE ADDRESS | | 04/15 |
| 629 SCR 35 | | THE PROPERTY OF |
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Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report at

www.okatomawater.myruralwater. com/water-quality-report

You may request a hard copy by checking this box ☐ or by calling our office at (601) 733-2363. PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION P.O. BOX 567 MIZE, MS 39116

> BEFORE YOU DIG CALL 1-800-227-6477

> > PLEASE PAY BY DUE DATE

BUSINESS HOURS: MONDAY THRU FRIDAY 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

BUSINESS PHONE: 601-733-2363